

and unprincipled conduct. I have little or no connection with these miserable, narrow-minded, conceited men, who control this poor, imbecile, ignorant, black king, and administer his government to suit their own selfish purposes. You will find in the 'News' of the 10th March, an editorial article showing the condition of the people. It is a graphic and most truthful picture of the situation and condition of the native population. I trust you will procure its publication, as also the editorials on Cuba, in the same paper of the 17th; and that concerning the independence of these islands, in the paper of the 24th—in some of our papers at home. There is more truth than poetry, I fear, in the words concerning the designs of Great Britain upon these islands. I have been persuaded for years—ever since our forces took possession of California—that the fate of these islands was pretty much sealed. And I am now well satisfied that, unless some joint arrangement is effected between the United States, Great Britain, and France, and a treaty agreed upon with them jointly, and which this government shall be compelled to adopt, these islands will pass into the hands of Queen Victoria—and that, too, before many months. Everything here and elsewhere seems to me to point that way. I have fully advised the government of my views on this point. I hope they will act before it is too late.

As an example of the morals of the royal family (I save the mark)—I must relate a little circumstance which happened a few weeks since. The missionaries have in town what they call the 'Royal School,' where the sons and daughters (supposed to be) of the chiefs of rank are being educated in the English language. These young chiefs and chiefesses constitute what is termed the future glory of the Hawaiian empire. The school is under the immediate care of a missionary and his family, with whom the young gentlemen and ladies (I live). This school has been much puffed up by those who have written books, etc., about the Sandwich Islands, and many very flattering encomiums have been passed upon the instructors and instructed. A few weeks since, one of these civilized and christianized young chiefesses was found crying, and dismissed the school—they (the missionaries and government officers) having first found some common native whom they induced to marry her.

From the United States.

By the arrival of the 'Honolulu' 17 days from San Francisco, we have received files of the 'Alta California' up to Jan. 11, from which we make the following selection of news received from the States up to October 15th:—

An arrival at New Orleans from Tobacco with dates to the 29th September, brings information that Gen. Parades, with six hundred troops, was marching towards Tobacco, and on the 10th of that month was within six leagues of that place. Gen. Bravo had gone out with four hundred men to meet him, but returned again to Tobacco on the 15th. It was thought that an engagement would take place between the two armies on or about the 20th.

The State election in Pennsylvania has gone in favor of the whigs, and it is consequently presumed that that state will cast its electoral vote for Gen. Taylor.

On the contrary, it is believed to have gone in favor of the democrats, at the State election, and the democrats claim it for Gen. Cass.

The New York 'Courier and Enquirer' says:—It is now quite certain that General Taylor will be the next President of the United States.

Elder Orson Hyde, the chief of the Mormons, left St. Louis on the 3d October, for Council Bluffs, and carries with him a printing press, types, and materials for the establishment of a newspaper to be devoted to the support and propagation of the Mormon faith and doctrine.

Mr. Farwell, navy agent at Mazatlan, having left Washington on the 18th October with important despatches for Com. Jones, California, and Oregon, had arrived at Tepic on the 6th Dec. The following is an extract from a letter written from that city, under date of Dec. 7:—

"The excitement here and in all parts of Mexico is very great in relation to the gold 'placers,' and a vast number would go from this country to dig if they could get there; and I have no doubt many will find their way there by land and water in the course of next spring. Mr. Farwell, our consul at Mazatlan, who arrived yesterday from the United States, informs me that there is much excitement in the States, and that 30,000 persons were in readiness to move as soon as the season would permit, by land, for the gold region. So you may expect a great time of it next year, at least in keeping away famine if nothing else."

The following vessels were up at New York on October for San Francisco:—Barque John W. Foster, Hoyt, cleared Oct. 17, cargo assorted; 10,000; Barque Whiton, Gelaton, to sail the 1st of Oct.; Ship Brooklyn, Richardson, stopping at Panama, to sail Oct. 25; Ship Silvio de Sme, Rich, touching at Valparaiso; to sail the 1st of Oct.; two steam ships with troops and stores, and a new revenue cutter called the *Corvete*, and a new revenue cutter called the *Corvete*, and a new revenue cutter called the *Corvete*.

The editor of the Washington 'Union,' in reference to volunteers, states that 'The Paymaster General is rapidly preparing rolls, and will pay masters into the several states, and for convenience of claimants, as far as practicable, to the places of company enrolment, for the payment of the three months' extra pay authorized by the act of Congress of the 19th July, 1848, to all the volunteers who have served in the war with Mexico, and have been honorably discharged, and to the heirs of such as have died in service.

It is earnestly recommended to all not to sacrifice their claims, the department being determined to settle the claims without delay, and according to the regulations the whole benefit of the law to the claimants.

The regulations governing the department for the payment of this gratuity are in preparation, and will be published and sent to the different states, for the information of all interested.

MILITARY LAND WARRANTS.—The Washington 'News' of the 29th September says:—We issued Land Warrants last week at \$106, and they are now selling at \$108 with few in the market. A decided preference is given to those warrants which are assigned by the soldiers themselves on the back of the warrants, over those which are assigned by persons acting under powers of attorney attached. War bounty script brings \$95.

holders' script of which there is a good deal in the New York market, sells at \$106 for a warrant of 100 acres. No purchases are made without the warrant. Script issued in the place of warrants is 5 to 6 per cent below.

A very curious message has been received from the gallant Rear Admiral of France, La Gourant de Tromelin, for the King, His Majesty the Governor, the Premier and His Majesty's Ministers.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.—We find the following letter in the London 'Evening Mail,' of September 8th.

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

To the Editor of the Evening Mail:—Sir—One of the many beneficial results produced by the highly extended circulation of your valuable journal is that, when you call attention to a subject, an opportunity is afforded to the parties interested for the explanation or contradiction of the existence of such evils. In your paper of the 4th instant are some remarks concerning the recent grant of Vancouver's Island to the Hudson's Bay Company, which, though made in the best spirit and, as I think, in the most judicious manner, I cannot but think in some respects defective. I am not, however, in a position to point out the defects, but I am in a position to point out the merits. I am not, however, in a position to point out the defects, but I am in a position to point out the merits.

Such is a brief outline of the conditions on which the Hudson's Bay Company propose to promote the colonization of their new province, and they intend themselves working any mines which may be found in it. I have taken the liberty of addressing these remarks to you, simply because I conceived that the charges made and implied against the Hudson's Bay Company in your paper, were at variance with such information as I possessed on the subject. Personally I have at present no connection whatever with the company in question. In fact, I am at this moment, an officer on full pay of the army. Owing, however, to circumstances of an entirely private nature, I have determined to resign my commission, and proceeding to Vancouver's Island with as many of my countrymen as I can, to take with me I have had but one interview with the authorities of the Hudson's Bay Company on the subject, and on that occasion I must do those gentlemen the justice to state, that I received from them the greatest attention, and that they offered me every encouragement in their power. I certainly intend going out entirely as a free colonist, and have no intention of 'doing anything in secret,' or of giving up one iota of the liberties or privileges which are the inborn right of every British subject.

I have to apologize for having prolonged my remarks to so great a length. I trust, however, the importance of the subject may in some measure plead my excuse; and it will give me much satisfaction if through the medium of your valuable journal I should be fortunate enough to be instrumental in removing an erroneous impression. It is undoubtedly my conviction, that the grant of Vancouver's Island to the Hudson's Bay Company by no means precludes the prospect of that island being at no distant period reckoned among the most thriving of the numerous colonial progeny of the British empire.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

AN INTERESTING EMIGRANT TO VANCOUVER.

Army and Navy Club, Sept. 6, 1848.

Englishman as the condition of his holding under that company, etc. Scarcely has the grant completely been made ere the Hudson's Bay Company have determined to send out immediately two ships to their newly acquired possessions. Whether these ships will contain many emigrants sent out, *proprio motu*, by the company I know not; but I know, that in the first place they will contain many of the English and Scotch families, and they offer the following facilities towards the encouragement of private enterprise:—

They give grants of land at the rate of £1 per acre, binding the purchasers to transport six persons for every hundred acres which they purchase; one half of them are to be agricultural laborers, the others may be mechanics or others who are likely to be useful to the colony; the purchasers are to be responsible for the passage of these laborers, and are to pay the money necessary for that purpose previous to sailing. The rate has not yet been fixed, but I have been told to understand that it will not exceed £20 per head. Emigrants may of course take with them whatever they please, and, once arrived at their destination, they are to choose their own form of government, etc.

Such is a brief outline of the conditions on which the Hudson's Bay Company propose to promote the colonization of their new province, and they intend themselves working any mines which may be found in it. I have taken the liberty of addressing these remarks to you, simply because I conceived that the charges made and implied against the Hudson's Bay Company in your paper, were at variance with such information as I possessed on the subject. Personally I have at present no connection whatever with the company in question. In fact, I am at this moment, an officer on full pay of the army. Owing, however, to circumstances of an entirely private nature, I have determined to resign my commission, and proceeding to Vancouver's Island with as many of my countrymen as I can, to take with me I have had but one interview with the authorities of the Hudson's Bay Company on the subject, and on that occasion I must do those gentlemen the justice to state, that I received from them the greatest attention, and that they offered me every encouragement in their power. I certainly intend going out entirely as a free colonist, and have no intention of 'doing anything in secret,' or of giving up one iota of the liberties or privileges which are the inborn right of every British subject.

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I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

AN INTERESTING EMIGRANT TO VANCOUVER.

Army and Navy Club, Sept. 6, 1848.

Published by Authority.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Foreign Office, 15th November, 1848.

Sir, I have it in command from the King, to make known to you that His Majesty has seen fit to appoint George Frail Allen, Esquire, as His Majesty's Consul for all the ports of the American Territory of California, and to request that Your Excellency will be pleased to permit him to act in that capacity until he obtains the necessary *exequatur* from the Government of the United States, for which application will be instantly made.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew the assurance of the distinguished consideration, with which I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

R. C. WYLLIE,

Minister of Foreign Relations,

To His Excellency,

Colonel R. B. Mason,

Governor General of the

U. S. Territory of California.

State Dept. of the Territory of Cal.

MONTREY, Jan. 2d, 1849.

Sir, I am directed by Gov. Mason, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Nov. 15th, 1848, giving notice of the appointment of George Frail Allen, Esq., as His Majesty's Consul for the ports of California; and to inform you that he will be recognised in that capacity, until he obtain the necessary *exequatur* from the proper authorities at Washington.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servt.

M. W. HALLECK,

Lt. of Eng'rs and Sec'y of State.

Hon. R. C. WYLLIE,

Minister, &c. &c. Honolulu.

PASSPORTS.

No. 5. List of Passports granted—Published pursuant to Section V., page 126 of the New Statutes.

Nov. 24, William Byrne,

Nov. 24, Joseph Raymond,

Nov. 24, John A. Wideman,

Dec. 6, H. McFarlane,

Dec. 6, E. Hitchcock,

Nov. 19, J. D. Howard,

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MARRIED.

At San Francisco, January 9, by Rev. T. Dwight Hunt, R. A. Wood, of Honolulu, H. I., to Frances E., daughter of John H. Merrill, of San Francisco, California.

DIED.

At San Francisco, California, Jan. 6, John Schlen, youngest son of John H. Merrill, aged 10 months and 29 days. "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

Feb. 5.—Am. schr. Honolulu, Newell, fr. San Francisco. 14 1/2 mos. out, 200 c. 1,000 w. o. 13,000 lbs. bone.

Feb. 5.—British H. Bay Co's bark Columbia, fr. England.

Sailed.

Feb. 5.—Hawaiian schr. Julia, Mar. for China.

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